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The People's Press.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Nov. 22, 1870.

To the Honorable,
the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—The people have committed to you the Legislative authority of the State. It is your duty to enact laws, and it is the duty of the Judiciary to expound, and of the Executive to enforce these laws. Our form of government is thus a simple one. It derives all its force and efficiency from the people. They established it, and they alone, through the forms prescribed in the Constitution, have the right to modify or change it. Very important trusts have been reposed in you, as in all former General Assemblies. The people, who have thus given you their confidence and clothed you with power, will look to you, as they look to the two other departments of the government, with the expectation that this confidence will be justified, and this power wielded for the general good.

We have cause to be thankful to Almighty God, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, for the abundant harvests of the year now closing, and for the general peace and quiet now prevailing throughout the State. Scarcity of the means to support life is no longer felt. All our people who labor can have their "daily bread," and many are retrieving and rebuilding the fortunes which were lost or impaired during the late war. We are entering as a people upon a new career. Time, labor, patience, and harmony and good will among ourselves, will make North Carolina more prosperous, more wealthy and more respected than she has heretofore been at any period in her history.

The finances of the State are at all times important and interesting. The people who pay the taxes for the support of the government and to improve the State, are especially concerned as to the manner in which the finances are conducted. If errors are committed, it is their right and duty to apply the remedy. They can do this only through you, their representatives in General Assembly convened. Executive and ministerial officers have no power to levy taxes or contract debts. They can do only what you command. If, therefore, onerous taxes have been levied, or a large debt contracted, they are not responsible. Their duty is to observe *the law*, and to carry out as Executive agents whatever may have been regarded by you as most expedient for the general welfare.

The present debt of the State is stated as follows:

Old or ante-war bonds, $8,378,200. Bonds issued to Railroad Companies during the war, under acts passed prior to May 20th, 1861, $913,000. Bonds issued to Chatham Railroad Company under Ordinance of Convention, 1861, $215,000.—Bonds issued since the close of the war, not special tax, $8,986,845. Special tax bonds, $11,407,000. Total, $29,900,045.

As will be seen, there are included in the above amount, coupon bonds amounting to $1,128,000 issued on account of certain Railroad Companies in 1861, '62 and '63, the greater portion of which was expended for work done on the roads. These bonds are not marketable, having been issued during the war, but it is contended that they were not issued in aid of the rebellion and ought to be recognized. It is believed that the larger portion of these are in possession of citizens of the State.

Under act of the General Assembly "to restore the credit of the State and to facilitate the construction of our unfinished Railroads," bonds to the amount of $4,343,000 were returned to the Treasury, including $1,650,000 of the issue of $2,000,000 to the Chatham Railroad Company, pronounced unconstitutional by a decision of the Supreme Court. This issue to the Chatham Railroad Company, was omitted by the State Treasurer in the statement of the debt accompanying his report for 1869, by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court referred to. The debt is, therefore, actually reduced $2,693,000.

The entire debt is, therefore, about thirty millions of dollars, to pay the interest on which, at six per cent. together with the amount necessary to conduct the State government, will require a tax of $2,500,000. Will the people of the State submit to an annual payment of this amount of tax? To be candid with you gentlemen, I do not believe they will. I have not changed my opinion on this subject. I still believe it would be wise, and would be sound economy in the end, to pay the interest on the debt, and every dollar of it when due; yet I need not tell you, who are fresh from the people, that this is not to be expected or hoped for. The people reason thus on this subject: They say they lost their slaves and a large amount of property by the rebellion; that this rebellion was not anticipated when a part of this debt was contracted, and that no provision could be made against it; that they lost their Bank stock, nearly all the value of their Bank notes, all their State Treasury notes and Confederate bonds and notes, and nearly all their old debts, that the bonds issued previously to the rebellion were based to a large extent on slave property; that the war left them impoverished, their lands neglected and reduced in value, the whole system of labor changed; that many of the special tax bonds have been hypothecated for small sums and lost; that their internal improvements, projected since the rebellion, are languishing, and have for the most part failed, on account of the loss of State credit, no matter from what cause; and that upon the whole, *they will pay a part of the old State debt, and they will pay on the new or special tax debt such amounts as were realized from the sale of bonds from first hands.* Is there a member of your body who will say that this is not the feeling of the people? Gentlemen, this is not my judgment. I would pay it all in good faith if every other man in the State should say nay; yet I am, with yourselves, a servant of the people, and it is my duty to obey their commands. The demoralization and loss occasioned by the rebellion is such that many of our people can not or will not pay their own individual debts; can you expect those who can not or who will not do this, to submit to be taxed heavily to pay the State debt.

There must be a compromise. The State debt must be consolidated, and interest paid accordingly, and the sooner it is done the better.

Assume for example, that the debt is $30,000,000. Three per cent. on this would be $900,000 per annum. But reduce the debt by issuing new bonds, to $15,000,000—the interest would be at six per cent. the same as the above. The debt however, would be still further reduced, if certain of the special tax bonds should be recognized and met only at the amounts which they commanded from first hands. The people would pay one million five hundred thousand dollars per annum to meet the interest and carry on the State government, but I doubt if two million five hundred thousand dollars, as above stated, could be collected. I have deemed it my duty to speak freely on this subject. If I were disposed to court popularity at the expense of duty, or if I feared the consequences of stating plainly what I knew to be the feeling of our people, I would have avoided the expression of these views to your honorable body; but this question must be met and greater will be the difficulties that will surround it. The interest on the bonds is constantly accumulating. This interest is not paid, and the debt is, therefore, growing larger and larger. Promptitude in the payment of interest is indispensable to credit. It is better to pay three per cent. promptly on the whole debt than to pay six per cent. once in two or three years, and then *promise* to pay, and fail to meet the promise.

I invite your early and earnest attention to this subject, and I trust you will not adjourn without such legislation as will meet the wishes of the people, and satisfy, as far as may be, the just expectation of our creditors.

Allow me in this connection to invite your attention to the report of the Public Treasurer. That officer has been indefatigable and zealous in the discharge of his important duties; and I am satisfied that if his suggestions had been heeded and adopted by the last General Assembly, the State finances and the State credit would have been on a much better footing than they at present occupy.

Our revenue laws are defective. Your attention is invited to the importance of so amending these laws as to ensure prompt payment by the Sheriffs, and also to provide some effectual check on the Sheriffs as to the taxes collected of merchants and dealers.

The Presidents of the various corporations in which the State is interested will report to you through the Superintendent of Public Works. I regret to state that our unfinished Railroads have not been pressed to completion as it was hoped at one time they would be, and as the people had a right to expect. The mistake in this business was, in issuing at one time so large an amount of bonds to the Railroad corporations. It is true the former mode of issuing them to the Presidents of the corporations was observed; yet the amount suddenly thrown upon the market, together with the gold speculation in New York in October last, operated to put the bonds as a general rule, to a figure not more than one-fourth their value. It would have been fortunate for these corporations and for the State if the bonds had been sold, early in October last, for fifty cents in the dollar.

The Eastern Division of the Western Extension is pressing forward slowly but steadily through the Blue Ridge, but it is feared that want of means will prevent its completion to Asheville. Some work has been done on the projected roads beyond Asheville. But the work is languishing, and I regret to state that I can see no means immediately at hand to prosecute it.

The people of the Western part of the State have long felt the want of Railroad communication. There is no finer region of country in the world than that which lies west of the Blue Ridge. Every part of the State is interested in penetrating through that region to the Mississippi Valley. If this work could be accomplished, the beneficent results would soon be seen in the diversion of a large amount of trade and travel through the State, and in the rapid development of the great resources of Western North Carolina. I am not without hope that aid may be expected from Congress for this work, as a part of the great Southern Pacific line.

There are at present two Boards of Directors and two Presidents of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. This conflict of authority is calculated to obstruct the business of the co-operation, and to impede the work of construction, which for some time past, has not progressed rapidly. Under a recent decision of our Supreme Court, in the case of *R. Y. McAden, tax payer, &c., vs. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. Co.*, I was of opinion, which is unchanged, that the State was entitled to a representation in the Directory of the Company. I trust you will give to this conflict of authority your early attention. It may be that your honorable body will be able to adjust the difficulty that exists, yet I incline to the opinion that it can be settled only by the Supreme Court.

The North Carolina Railroad, which was chartered in 1848, is now in a prosperous condition, and is realizing the most sanguine expectations of its early advocates and friends. It has been conducted in the best and most satisfactory manner by its President, William A. Smith, Esq., aided and sustained as he has been by a Board of twelve Directors, eight of whom are appointed by the State and four chosen by the Stockholders. This corporation, under their admirable management, is now paying six per cent. per annum on its whole capital stock of four millions of dollars. Propositions have been made by capitalists to lease this road for a term of years, but I have instructed the State proxy to vote against any lease or sale, and the State directors appointed by the Governor and Council, are not expected to favor any step which will deprive the State of its control of this valuable road. I respectfully and earnestly recommend that the State continue to hold and control this road. No consideration or advantage which is likely to be offered, should induce the State to part with this property either by sale or lease.

The report of the Board of Education will show the transactions of that body for the past year. Your attention is invited to the suggestions in the report in relation to the interest now due from the State to the public school fund; also, to the statements with reference to Swamp Land transactions.

The contract made by the Board of Education with Messrs. Bible and Carrow, for certain Swamp Lands, has not been made a good bargain for the State in contracting to dispose of these lands to those gentlemen, there can be no doubt; and one of the best evidences of this is the fact that they elected, when the time arrived for the first payment, not to make the payment, and thus forfeit what they deemed a bad bargain for themselves. There are considerable bodies of Swamp Lands that are valuable; but it is well that the people should understand that these lands are not at present available as a source of income to the school fund. Indeed, they have never been available for this purpose. They have cost the State more money than has yet been received from sales of them. They will grow in value and importance as the population of that part of the state in which they are situated increases, and as capital and labor are applied to fit them for cultivation. I am sustained in this view of the unprofitable character of these lands by the experience of preceding administrations. But they ought not to be sacrificed. The State can afford to hold them, and after a while, they will be sought, purchased and occupied, and thus add to the general wealth.

The Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the Superintendent of Public Works, of the Auditor, of the Secretary of State, of the Attorney General, of the Principals of the two Asylums, and of the Penitentiary Commissioners, will afford valuable information for your honorable body.

The revenue for the support of public schools, for the school year commencing October 1st, 1869, and closing September 30, 1870, was, from all sources, $152,281.82. The amount paid during the year for wages of teachers was $42,862.40. The amount actually paid into the Treasury for schools for the year ending September 30, 1871, is $90,407.80. There have been schools during the past year in seventy-four of the ninety Counties. There are about eight hundred Townships in the State, and schools have been kept in three hundred and fifteen of these, making about twelve hundred and fifty schools. It is estimated that about forty-five thousand children have attended these schools. Of these there were white, thirty-two thousand six hundred and fifty, and colored, twelve thousand three hundred and fifty. The number of school-houses reported is seven hundred and nine, and the average monthly pay of teachers is twenty-four dollars.

Up to the commencement of the late war, North Carolina had the best system of common schools of any State south of the Potomac. In former days the leading public men of all parties vied with each other in caring for and promoting the education of all the children. Would that those days would return! Our present system is in its infancy, is poorly endowed, and has to contend with many difficulties. We should not despond in the prosecution of this good work. Every man and woman who loves North Carolina should lend a helping hand to this cause. It is vain to hope that the rising and coming generations will govern themselves properly, and guard and maintain their liberties, if they are deprived of the advantages of education and allowed to grow up in ignorance.

I trust that the government of the United States will turn its attention to this matter and establish a national system of public instruction. Such a policy on the part of that government would confer immeasurable benefits on the people of the Southern States, and would give the strength of adamant to the pillars which sustain the national edifice. I trust the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State and from all the Southern States, will urge this subject on that body with an earnestness and perseverance which will take no denial.

I regret to inform you, gentlemen, that the University is burdened with [illegible] condition. I [illegible] take some steps [illegible], and to place it on a footing which will command the patronage of the people. All that I have ever desired, or do now desire in relation to this institution is, that national, and not sectional sentiments shall be inculcated in it. Let it be *an institution of learning*, to which the youths of the State will flock, to be fitted for educators and leaders of the people, and to adorn society in their day and generation. It has been suggested that the University be leased for a term of years to a person or persons who will conduct it properly, and who will labor to build it up as a State institution. There are various schemes by which it is hoped the University will be placed on a permanent footing. Without indicating any preference as to these schemes, but with an ardent desire to see the University again in a prosperous condition, I submit the whole matter to the Trustees and to your honorable body.

I cannot dismiss this subject without bearing my testimony to the energy and zeal which have characterized the President and Professors of this institution. It is due also to Rev. S. S. Ashley, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to Rev. J. W. Hood, his Assistant, to state that they have been unwearied in the discharge of their duties, and that the success of our public school system thus far is to be attributed in a great degree to their enlightened and well directed efforts.

A large proportion of our people are farmers. Agriculture is, therefore, a subject of primary importance. The preservation of the original fertility, depend on the practice of a few fundamental principles. These principles are simple, and can be easily comprehended by any one of ordinary intellect. By observing these principles population is increased, the interests of the [illegible] and every community, to encourage the acquisition of knowledge in farming. The simple elements of Agriculture should be taught in all our schools, both public and private, as well as in the University and in the Colleges. I respectfully and earnestly appeal to you, gentlemen, to give this subject your attention, and to devise such means as may be in your power to spread the knowledge of Agriculture among the people and to benefit the farming interests. The State Fairs and the County Fairs should be encouraged. An annual appropriation of $25,000 to these Fairs would repay the State four fold in increased production, and in the excellence of production of all kinds.

The Insane Asylum has been conducted with remarkable ability and success by its Superintendent, Dr. Eugene Grissom. It is now crowded to repletion with the unfortunate, and there are hundreds of insane who should be cared for, and who can not be received into the institution for the want of room. It is a sacred duty which we owe to these unfortunates, to their families, to society, and to ourselves, to make provision for every person within our borders who is thus afflicted. I am sure, gentlemen, that you concur with me in this, and that you will do all you can to provide for the insane who are deprived of the benefits of the Asylum.

Mr. Wiley J. Palmer, for many years the efficient and zealous Principal of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, has recently felt constrained, by a sense of duty to his family and to himself, to leave the State, and to accept a similar position in Canada, where his compensation is much better than it was here, coupled with the prospect of employment for life. The loss of Mr. Palmer is sensibly felt by the Institution, and the Board of Directors has not been able thus far to select a suitable successor. I commend this Institution to your attention and care, not doubting that you will do whatever may be best to promote its prosperity, and to provide further and still greater advantages for the comparatively benighted and helpless ones for whose benefit it was established.

The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts are inadequate, and should be increased. The Attorney General is also inadequately remunerated. He is one of the most useful and indispensable officers of the government, and should receive a compensation at least equal to that allowed to the other Heads of Departments.

There are now two hundred and twenty convicts in the State Penitentiary, and there are probably two hundred more in the various county prisons who should be in it. The Contractors are progressing rapidly with the main building. The site is believed to be an excellent one; and the affairs of the penitentiary have in all respects been economically, honestly and ably managed by the Commissioners. This is an indispensable establishment, and should be pressed to completion as rapidly as the means of the State will allow.

The present government of North Carolina commenced its operations on the 4th day of July, 1868. This government is based on the political and civil equality of all men, and it was lawfully and constitutionally established by the whole people of the State. The State had just emerged from a protracted and desperate conflict with the government of our common country, in which many valuable lives and a vast amount of property had been sacrificed. It was hoped and expected that the government thus established, after so much suffering and so many calamities, would be allowed to move quietly forward protecting all alike, dispensing its benefits with an equal hand, and preparing the way for a realization of that prosperity which the State had formerly enjoyed. But the validity of the reconstruction acts was questioned, and the authority of the State was represented as having been derived in such a manner as to render it binding on the people only until an opportunity offered to throw it off. Combinations were formed in various parts of the State, of a secret character, the object of which was to render practically null and void the reconstruction acts, and set at naught those provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions which secure political and civil equality to the whole body of our people. My attention was first called to these combinations in October, 1868, and I deemed it my duty to issue a proclamation, setting forth the nature of our government, the manner in which it had been established, vindicating its authority as a government not merely *de facto* but *de jure*, and giving warning of the consequences that must follow, if any attempt should be made to subvert the government, or to assail by force the right of suffrage as guaranteed to any portion of our citizens. In that proclamation I said: "Every race of men in this State is free. The colored citizen is equally entitled with the white citizen to the right of suffrage. The poor and humble must be protected in this right equally with the affluent and the exalted." It was also enjoined upon "all magistrates, sheriffs and other peace officers to be vigilant, impartial, faithful and firm in the discharge of their duties, magnifying and enforcing the law ferreting out offenders, protecting the weak against the strong who may attempt to deprive them of their rights; to the end that the *wicked may be restrained*, the peace of society preserved, the good name of the State maintained, and the *government perpetuated* on the basis of Freedom and Justice to all."

And in April, 1869, after the General Assembly had passed "An Act making [illegible] ing notice that "bands of men who go masked and armed at night, causing alarm and terror in neighborhoods, and committing acts of violence on the inoffensive and defenceless," and "depredators and robbers, who live on the honest earnings of others," would be made to feel the penalty of their crimes.

And in October, 1869, I deemed it my duty to issue another proclamation, setting forth the fact that in the counties of Lenoir, Jones, Orange and Chatham, "there is, and has been for some months past, a feeling of insubordination and insurrection, insomuch that many good citizens are put in terror for their lives and property, and it is difficult if not impossible, to secure a full and fair enforcement of the laws." I gave notice in this proclamation that violations of law and outrages in the aforesaid counties must cease; otherwise I would "proclaim those counties in a state of insurrection," and would "exert the whole power of the State to enforce the law, to protect those who are assailed or injured, and to bring criminals to justice."

And in March 1870, I was forced by a sense of duty to "proclaim the County of Alamance in a state of insurrection."

And in June 1870, I issued another proclamation, in which, on account of ten murders mentioned, committed in four Counties, and other acts of violence, such as whipping and, driving a State Senator from the State, I offered rewards for the arrest and conviction of the murderers, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum. In this proclamation I denounced the outrages, such as murder and scourging by the Ku Klux Klan, and also retaliation by others, such as the burning of stables, mills, and dwelling houses; and I urged all officers, both civil and military, to aid in bringing offenders to justice and restoring peace and good order to those portions of the State.

And in July, 1870, I was forced by a sense of duty to "declare the county of Caswell in a state of insurrection."

These proclamations are printed in the "Appendix" to this document, and I trust every member of your honorable body will give them a careful perusal.

In addition to these proclamations I addressed letters to various civil and military officers, and to citizens, urging the necessity of repressing these outrages and of enforcing the law. For the space of twelve months, while the laws were thus being set at naught, and while grand juries were failing to find bills, or if they were found, petit juries refused to convict, I was almost constantly importuned by letters and in person, by many of the victims of these outrages, and was urged to adopt some means of protection to society, and especially to the victims of the secret combinations referred to.

These combinations were at first purely political in their character, and many good citizens were induced to join them. But gradually, under the leadership of ambitious and discontented politicians, and under the pretext that society needed to be regulated by some authority outside or above the law, their character was changed, and those secret Klans began to commit murder, to rob, whip, scourge and mutilate unoffending citizens. This organization or these combinations were called the Ku Klux Klan, and were revealed to the public, as the results of the measures which I adopted, as "*The Constitutional Union Guards*," "*The White Brotherhood*," and "*The Invisible Empire*." Unlike other secret political associations, they authorized the use of force, with deadly weapons, to influence the elections. The members were united by oaths which ignored or repudiated the ordinary oaths or obligations resting upon all other citizens to respect the laws and to uphold the government; these oaths inculcated hatred by the white race against the colored race; the members of the Klan, as above stated, were hostile to the principles on which the government of the State had been reconstructed, and, in many respects, hostile to the government of the United States. They met in secret, in disguise, with arms, in a dress of a certain kind intended to conceal their persons and their horses, and to terrify those whom they menaced or assaulted. They held their camps, and under their leaders they decreed judgment against their peaceable fellow-citizens from mere intimidation to scourgings, mutilations, the burning of churches, school-houses, mills, and in many cases to murder. This organization, under different names, but cemented by a common purpose, is believed to have embraced not less than forty thousand voters in North Carolina. It was governed by rules more or less military in their character, and it struck its victims with such secrecy, swiftness and certainty as to leave them little hope either for escape or mercy. The members were sworn to obey the orders of their camps even to assassination and murder. They were taught to regard oaths administered before magistrates and in Courts of Justice, as in no degree binding when they were called upon to give testimony against their confederates. They were sworn to keep the secrets of the order—to obey the commands of the Chief—to go to the rescue of a member at all hazards, and to swear for him as a witness, and acquit him as a juror. Consequently, Grand Juries in many Counties frequently refused to find bills against the members of this Klan for the gravest and most flagrant violations of law; and when bills were found, and the parties were arraigned for trial, witnesses, members of the order, would in nearly every case come forward, and, taking an oath before the Court on the Holy Evangelists to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, would swear falsely, and would thus defeat the ends of justice, that it was very difficult, if not impossible, to convict members of this Klan of crimes and misdemeanors. I have information of not less than twenty-five murders committed by members of this Klan, in various Counties of the State, and of hundreds of cases of scourging and whipping. Very few, if any, convictions have followed in these cases. The civil law was powerless. One State Senator was murdered in the open day in a county Court House, and another State Senator was driven from the State, solely on account of their political opinions. In neither case was a bill found by a Grand Jury. A respectable and unoffending colored man was taken from his bed at night, and hanged by the neck until he was dead, within a short distance of a County Court House. Another colored man was drowned, because he spoke publicly of persons who aided in the commission of this crime. No bills were found in these cases. A crippled white man, a native of Vermont, was cruelly whipped because he was teaching a colored school. No bill was found in this case. The Sheriff of a County was waylaid, shot and killed on a public highway, and the Colonel of a County was shot and killed in open day, while engaged in his usual business. A County jail was broken open, and five men taken out and their throats cut. Another jail was broke open, and men taken out and shot, one of whom died of his wound. Another jail was broken open, and a United State's prisoner released. No punishments followed in the cases. The members of this Klan, under the orders of their Chiefs, had ridden through many neighborhoods at night, and had punished free citizens on account of their political opinions, and had so terrified many of them by threats of future visitations of vengeance that they fled from their houses, took refuge in the woods, and did not dare to appear in public to exercise their right of suffrage. Some of these victims were shot, some of them were whipped, some of them were hanged, some of them were drowned, some of them were tortured, some had their mouths lacerated with gags, one of them had his ear cropped, and others, of both sexes, were subjected to indignities which were disgraceful not merely to civilization but to humanity itself. The members of this Klan under the order of their chiefs, had ridden, defiantly and unmolested, through the towns of Hillsboro', Chapel Hill, Pittsboro' and Graham, committing crimes, defying the lawful authorities, and causing real alarm to all good people. In fine, gentlemen, there was no remedy for these evils through the civil law, and but for the use of the military arm, to which I was compelled to resort, the whole fabric of society in the State would have been underminded and destroyed, and a reign of lawlessness and anarchy would have been established. The present State government would thus have failed in the great purpose for which it was created, to-wit: the protection of life and property under equal laws; and, necessarily the national government would have interfered, and, in all probability, would have placed

us again and for an indefinite period under military rule.

In June, 1869, about twelve months before I declared the Counties of Alamance and Caswell in a state of insurrection, I caused eighteen men, murderers and robbers, to be arrested in Lenoir and Jones. They were examined before Judge Thomas. Five of them turned State's evidence, and exposed the secrets of the Klan and the crimes of their confederates. None of them have been convicted. Yet the result of these arrests was, that peace and order were almost immediately re-established in those Counties.

In the early part of 1870 I employed, in Chatham, Capt. N. A. Ramsey, and in Orange Capt. Pride Jones, both belonging to the political party opposed to my administration, to aid in repressing the Ku Klux and in composing the troubles in those Counties. They performed their duty in a manner which entitles them to the thanks of every friend of law and order.

In July, of the present year, I deemed it my duty to embody a portion of the militia, and to make a number of arrests of suspected persons in the Counties of Alamance and Caswell. I exercised this power by virtue of the State Constitution, which declares that "the Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief, and have power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection, and to repel invasion." And also by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1869-'70, which provides that the "Governor is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in his judgment the civil authorities in any County are unable to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life and property, to declare such County to be in a state of insurrection, and to call into active service the militia of the State to such an extent as may become necessary to suppress such insurrection; and in such case the Governor is further authorized to call upon the President for such assistance, if any, in his judgment may be necessary to enforce the law."

This was my authority, gentlemen, for the course which I adopted in this grave emergency. It was my sworn duty, as Chief Magistrate of the State, to "execute justice and maintain truth." I was satisfied that the civil authorities in the counties referred to were not able to protect their citizens in the enjoyment of life and property; and, after much forbearance, and many remonstrances, and when patience was exhausted, I could adopt no other course which promised to restore civil law and to re-establish peace and order in those Counties.

Many of the persons thus arrested were examined before the Chief Justice and two of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, in this City, and forty-nine of them were bound over to appear and answer to the Superior Courts of Caswell and Alamance. It is supposed that not less than twenty or thirty of the worst characters in Caswell and Alamance and other Counties, have fled the State, to escape arrest and punishment for their numerous crimes.

The correspondence between the Chief Justice and myself in relation to these matters, and all the material evidence elicited in the cases, are given in the Appendix to this document, to which I invite your attention.

I did not proceed to final action in this matter until I had consulted the President of the United States, which I did in person in July last. It will be seen, by his letter published in the Appendix, that he sustained me in my action. The federal troops in the State at that time were reinforced by his order, and every precaution was taken to prevent resistance to the steps which I deemed absolutely indispensable to the restoration of the civil law and the re-establishment of peace and order.

The Report of the Adjutant General, which will be laid before you, will contain information as to the operations of the militia in Alamance and Caswell, and statements of the expenses of the same. Any information on this or other subjects which the General Assembly may desire, will be promptly and cheerfully furnished.

The result of this action on the part of the Executive, in pursuance of the Constitution and the laws, has been in the highest degree fortunate and beneficial. The power of the State government to protect, maintain, and perpetuate itself has been tested and demonstrated. The secret organization which disturbed the peace of society, which was sapping the foundations of the government, setting the law at defiance, and inflicting manifold wrongs on a large portion of our people, has been broken up. Well meaning, honest men, who had been decoyed into this organization, have availed themselves of this opportunity to escape from it, and will henceforth bear their testimony against it as wholly evil in its principles and its modes of operation. A score or more of wicked men have been driven from the State, while those of the same character who remain have been made to tremble before the avenging hand of power. The majesty of the law has been vindicated. The poor and the humble now sleep unmolested in their houses, and are no longer scourged or murdered on account of their political opinions. Peace and good order have been restored to all parts of the State, with the exception of the County of Robeson, in which some murderers and robbers are still at large, but it is expected they will speedily be arrested and brought to punishment. In view of this altered and gratifying condition of things I issued another proclamation on the 10th of this month, revoking former proclamations which placed Alamance and Caswell in a state of insurrection. Allow me, gentlemen, to say to you in the language of this proclamation of the 10th instant, that I trust that peace and good order may continue; that partizan rancor and bitterness may abate; that our people of all classes and conditions may cultivate harmony and good will among themselves, and that the whole people of the State, without respect to party, may unite fraternally and cordially to build up North Carolina, and to elevate her to the proud eminence which she once occupied as a member of the American Union.

It will afford me pleasure, gentlemen, to co-operate with you in such measures as may be considered best calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of our people.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. HOLDEN.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, -- EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy

The Governor's Message.

Although very few papers in the State have thought it worth their while to do so, yet, if for nothing else than as a matter for future reference, we concluded to publish in full, in this week's issue, the Message of His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina.

To say that it is not an ably written document would be to do injustice to the Governor's well-known ability—few men in the State can wield the pen with a better grace, though there are thousands who can wield it to a better purpose; to say that it is without depth would be equally untrue, for there is a certain depth of cunning about it that is apt to mislead those who merely run their eyes over a long array of words ingeniously chosen and aptly strung together, without troubling themselves to look at what is "under the ink;" but to say that it is the emanation of a statesman, betraying prudence, wisdom, foresight, force or candor, would, perhaps, be indulging in a panegyric from which the respectable portion of his party friends even, would conscientiously refrain.

In regard to our State finances, the Governor expresses his views with singular clearness, but his bold attempt to shift upon the last Legislature *all* the responsibility of the enormous increase in our public debt is unjust to that body and will not exculpate himself. The fact, patent to every reading and observing man in the State, that the last Legislature was *controlled* and *used* by him and the plunderers whom he had gathered around him, relieves that body of, at least, a portion of this great odium. A word from His Excellency—a warning message—an appeal to the people, washing his own hands clean of these iniquities in their sight—would have stopped the last Legislature in its mad career of reckless prodigality; it would have scattered the birds of prey to the four winds of heaven; would have infused fresh vigor into the body politic, and men would have looked up confident of a new lease of life and hope. But that word—that message—that appeal, never came. On the contrary, through his lobby agents, and through the columns of his accredited organ, he leaped astride the backs of his Legislative hacks and spurred them on and on, until they had rushed so far into the quicksands of debt and despair that neither he nor they could extricate themselves.

It is especially noticeable that while the Governor is very explicit in his ideas as to how we ought to pay the *entire* public debt, he makes no allusion as to the disposition made of the bonds representing that portion of it which was incurred by the Legislature he controlled. It was either a dangerous subject for His Excellency to trench upon, or he forgot it—most likely he forgot it!

The Governor's hopes regarding the Railroads are by no means sanguine. There has been a "mistake in this business," thinks the Governor. So think the people, and it would have been better for His Excellency had he not been the head and front of the mistake. The Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R. is dismissed in a couple of lines, and the Governor says, "I can see no means immediately at hand to prosecute it." Possibly not, for Littlefield, whom the Governor engineered into the Presidency of that road, is in Europe, with the bonds, or their proceeds, in his pocket, and consequently not "at hand."

It is very pleasant to learn that the sale of the Swamp Lands belonging to the Educational Fund, has been annulled. What the election of a strong Conservative Legislature, and the consequent certainty of a strict scrutiny into this transaction may have had to do with the collapse of the contract, we are left to conjecture. The Governor says that Messrs. Bible & Carrow failed to comply with the terms of the contract into which they had entered. It is customary, we believe, in entering into contracts of this sort, for the purchasing party to make a certain deposit as a forfeit, in case of failure to comply with the terms. Now, how much did Messrs. Bible & Carrow forfeit for being allowed to withdraw from what, as the Governor says, "they deemed a bad bargain for themselves?" We trust the Legislature will make the inquiry in the proper, parliamentary way.

The Governor moans over the University, and, in effect if not in words, acknowledges his failure to make it "command the patronage of the people." As the easiest way of getting rid of a matter which has caused him sore travail, he surrenders it wholly into the hands of the Trustees and the Legislature.

A greater part of the concluding portion of the Message is yielded to Ku Klux matters, the Governor, of course, attempting to defend his course during the past summer. As our readers are familiar with the whole business, we shall not refer to it further than to say that we trust it will be made one of strict investigation by the sitting Legislature, to the end that the guilty, whoever they may be, or however high their official position, may be taught that the laws are made for all alike, and that no adventitious circumstances can be allowed to interpose between the criminal and his crime.

But our article has grown to a greater length than was designed, and we desist, although there are many points contained in this remarkable document to which we would like to advert. Our friends can study it for themselves, and if they study it well, will no doubt approximate to a correct conclusion as to its merits and demerits.

The Frauds in our State Bonds--Disclosures about to Come.

A very handsome journal, entitled *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, has just found its way to our office, and we have perused it with singular satisfaction. It is published in New York City by a couple of enterprising ladies who have for some time past been engaged in business in that city as Money and Stock Brokers, and who, having already achieved fame, are now rapidly winning fortune. The *Weekly* is devoted to literary, scientific, political and financial matters—particularly the latter. In the number before us we find a racy article in relation to the enormous frauds committed in the bonds of the Southern States, in which those of North Carolina are particularly referred to. The next issue promises a rich tissue of developments in regard to this State, the amounts of the robberies, so far as brought to light, the names of the carpet-baggers who stole the funds, and of those who abetted them in their rascality. The Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin being well posted in all the financial operations at that great money centre, New York, certainly have had great opportunities to acquire information in regard to these fraudulent transactions, and we are quite sure they have the will to tell all they know. We commend the following extract from their article to the attention of our readers. It is only the opening gun from a magazine which has been taking in its ammunition for a long time:

"We, therefore, now desire to call the attention of men of integrity, not only here, but in the South—and more particularly request it specially from the genuine, not the bogus, bankers of this city—and bankers of Great Britain and the Continent, to what we shall say of North Carolina, that they may in advance of events now *fore-shadowed*, form a correct judgment of their cause.

If this attention is so far given that the facts will be clearly comprehended, dishonesty will not be imputed to a whole people because a few unprincipled villains—scoundrels by nature, education and habit—had obtained control of the Legislature and Executive authority of the State and used it to such fraudulent ends as may excite the people in the first outburst of indignation to repudiate the certificates of State indebtedness which have been almost literally stolen from the State Treasury.

No people South of Mason and Dixon's line, previous to the rebellion, kept purer faith, or held higher position for integrity than did those of the "OLD NORTH," as these people of North Carolina delighted to designate their parent soil. And of the native born, no people to-day deserve to stand higher in all that relates to social qualities or honest business relations than those of that State. It is their *very integrity of purpose which may precipitate them into repudiation.*"

The Republicans used to tell our colored people before the election, that if the Conservatives triumphed, slavery would be re-established. Now let the colored people mark that the Conservative Senate elected as one of their Door-keepers, a colored man from Warren county, named Guilford Christmas; that every vote cast for him was by a Conservative, and every one against him by a Republican. Does this look like putting the colored man back into slavery? The only slavery the colored man henceforth has to fear, will be at the hands of the Republican party, which will turn upon him with the rage of a wounded tiger so soon as it discovers it can no longer use him for its purposes. True, the rage will be impotent, for the claws and teeth of the tiger will have been drawn. Nevertheless, the only true fold for the colored man is in the bosom of the Conservative party, whose principles throw the ægis of protection not only over a party and a class, but over ALL, rich and poor, wise and simple, guarding the rights of each and every one, and insuring him in the fullest manner the liberties and privileges which the citizen should enjoy.

Hon. S. F. Phillips, late Republican candidate for Attorney General, has been elected to the lower house of the Legislature, from Wake county, by a majority of 545. The vote stood, Phillips 3,135; Dunn 2,590. Mr. Phillips fills the vacancy occasioned by the decease of H. A. Hodge, radical, who was elected last summer.

A new election for Senator from Caswell will be ordered, it having been determined that Wilson Cary, colored, was *not* elected last summer.

Ben Butler on the War Path.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler has been exercising himself considerably of late over those interminable Alabama claims, and is very anxious that England should be brought to see the matter in his point of view at the shortest possible notice. He recently made a speech somewhere in New England to the effect that England ought to surrender to this government Jamaica and the Bermuda Islands in payment of these claims, and that it ought to be at the same time submitted to a vote of the people of Canada whether or not they wish to be annexed to the United States. If this is not acceded to, then the irrepressible Benjamin goes in for war—a naval war, in which he has no doubt we shall whip the poor old mother country soundly. After putting his bottled highness, cork and all, upon this belligerent platform, he conceived the bright idea of visiting the President, and dragging that functionary up to the same platform. Accordingly, as we see by a despatch from Washington, Benjamin called upon the President and had a long interview, in which he broached his brilliant ideas, but the President, it is said, quietly put the cork into the bottle by remarking that no such policy was contemplated by the administration, and that no war would be inaugurated unless just cause was offered.

And this is right, for our people have no just cause for war with England. She has offered to settle the Alabama claims in any way that will be considered just and honorable by both countries, and, in fact, would have settled them two years ago, under the Reverdy Johnson treaty, had not this government backed down from that treaty. Besides, there is every probability that England will soon be involved in a gigantic European war, and it would be mean in this country to take advantage of her difficulties—not only mean, but impolitic, for if all Europe falls to fighting, this country will have to do much of the trade for that continent.

Our New Senator.

By referring to our Legislative reports it will be seen that on Tuesday last, Hon. Zebulon B. Vance was elected by a large majority as United States Senator from this State to succeed Joseph C. Abbott, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

While we questioned the propriety of electing any gentleman to that high position, who was laboring under disabilities, and who might have no little difficulty in securing admission to that very exclusive body, the U. S. Senate, yet, now that the die is cast, and the people, through their accredited representatives at Raleigh, have declared their choice, we respect and endorse that choice, and shall give to the Senator elect a full and unreserved support. We trust that his disabilities will be removed, and that North Carolina will be allowed to have one of her favorite sons to represent her, and one who possesses, as he deserves, her fullest confidence.

The Wilmington *Post* thinks that if we will only copy from that paper, our readers will "learn of 'purer manners, better laws' than they wot of in the mountains." The topographical information of the *Post* is at fault—we are not in the mountains by a long shot; and even were we there, the columns of our cotemporary are the very last place, as a general thing, that we would search to find anything like pure manners and good laws. The brazen impudence of recommending a political adventurer like Jos. C. Abbott to a respectable Legislature as a candidate for the senatorship, is a sample of its pure manners; and, as for its good laws, the special detective bill, the military bill, *et id omne genus*, are samples of them, and a *North Carolina* Legislature is very busy just now exhibiting its opinion of them.

"Not for Jo."

That sent in the present Congress, made vacant by the death of Hon. R. B. Gilliam, is, it appears, "not for Jo." Great efforts were made to insure his success, but his competitor, Mr. Manning, has probably been elected by a majority ranging from 400 to 500. The official vote is not all in at the present writing, but enough is known, we think, to satisfy us that Joseph is elected to stay at home.

We ask our readers to watch the votes given by members of the Legislature upon measures of great public import. It will be seen that the Representative from this county votes *against* the repeal of the infamous military bill, which has caused so much excitement and expense to the people of this State. Some of the Radical speakers said they were not in favor of the military movement. Now watch them.

JOHN G. MARLER, Esq., the efficient and promising member from Yadkin, has a bill before the House in relation to the per diem and mileage of members, putting them at reasonable figures, and which he is pushing with persistent energy. Mr. M. has made a successful debut, and is eminently one of the *working* men of the House.

A Tennessee paper advises the people of Tennessee, black and white, to let politics slide and go to work, now that the elections are over. That is very good advice for more places than Tennessee.

Trouble in Alabama.

The State of Alabama elected in the late election all the Conservative State officers, from Governor down. Saturday last was the day fixed for the Legislature to meet in joint Convention, and count the votes. However, at a late hour on the previous night, the Radical Governor Smith obtained an injunction restraining the presiding officer of the Senate from counting the vote for Governor and Treasurer. When the Legislature met, the votes for Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General were alone counted. The Conservatives were declared elected. The Conservative Lieut. Governor being at once sworn in, then disregarded the injunction as a piece of Radical chicanery, and ordered the votes for Governor and Treasurer to be counted. It was done. Lindsay, Conservative, was declared elected Governor, and Grant, Conservative, as Treasurer. They were sworn into office. The old Governor and old Treasurer refused to vacate. In the meantime, the Senate, which has a slight Radical majority, recognizes the old Radical officials; while the House, which has a Conservative majority, refuses to recognize any but the new ones.

Is not this a pretty kettle of fish, all brought about by the determination of those repudiated Radical officials to hold on to power in spite of everything, and in defiance of the expressed will of the people?

Smith, the colored cadet at West Point, recently court-martialed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, which conduct consisted in his striking a fellow cadet over the head with a dipper and cursing him, has been convicted and was sentenced to walk post, under the charge of a sentinel, from two o'clock until sunset for six consecutive Saturdays. The lightness of this sentence excited much surprise and indignation at West Point. But what must have surprised the cadets still more, was the fact that the Secretary of War also thought the sentence too light for the offence, and therefore disapproved it, releasing the culprit from punishment and ordering him to return to duty. If that was not a good reason for letting the fellow go scot free, we hardly know what might be considered a good reason. However, the farce is ended.

Congress meets on Monday next. Members are now hurrying to Washington to secure comfortable quarters, before the rush sets in. Correspondents of the Northern press seem to think that an effort will be made to repeal the law providing for the meeting of the new or 42nd Congress on the 4th of March next, but that it will be resisted by the Democrats in coalition with such of the western Republicans as are in favor of the revenue reform. If this resistance should be successful, it will only be another example of a party having dug a pit for itself to fall into. The Eastern high-tariff Republicans are very anxious to undo their work in this respect, but may fail.

The Lee Memorial at Raleigh.

The memorial solemnities in honor of the late Gen. Robert Edward Lee, were observed in Raleigh on Wednesday of last week in an imposing manner. Business was suspended throughout the city generally, and many stores and private dwellings were draped and decorated with the insignia of mourning. The flag over the capitol building was placed at half mast by a resolution of each House of the General Assembly, which had adjourned over from Tuesday until Friday to participate in the solemnities.

The procession was formed in front of the Executive mansion at 11½ A. M., and moved to Tucker Hall, where the exercises were to be held, in the following order:—Chief Marshal and his assistants; Band, playing the funeral march; Children of the various Sunday Schools; City Fire Companies; Free Masons; Clergy; Soldiers of the Southern army; Citizens; Ladies; Eulogist; Chaplain and Committee of Arrangements in carriages.

During the passage of the procession, all the bells in the city were kept tolling. Tucker Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and vast numbers were unable to obtain admittance. The exercises began with a solemn dirge from the band, after which the deceased General's hymn, "How firm a foundation," was sung by the choir with fine effect. Major Seaton Gales then recited a magnificent Memorial Ode from the pen of Mrs. Fanny Downing, and then Ex-Gov. Vance, the chosen orator of the occasion, arose and delivered a strikingly beautiful eulogium upon the merits and character of the illustrious departed.

Upon the whole, the affair was one of which the citizens of Raleigh may well be proud. It was the spontaneous tribute of the people to the memory of one to whom they looked up in life, and to whom they will look up in death—for he has gone above, and they who walk his path shall follow him.

Mr. W. B. Richardson, collector of the third District of North Carolina, has had a bad scare. He writes that he seized a lot of tobacco at a fair in that State a few days ago, nearly a thousand pounds altogether, because it was in packages having stamps thereon that had been used twice; that he ordered his deputies to take the confiscated goods in wagons to Fayetteville, and that when some twelve miles away from the fair grounds a band of armed men rushed out of a swamp, captured the wagons, drove them some distance aside from the road, took the tobacco all out and dumped it into the swamp. They then let the wagons go on their way.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Nov. 23.—The seiges of Montmedy and Mezieres have been suddenly raised, and the Prussians have departed towards the interior.

In Austria, all soldiers whose terms have expired, have been refused discharges, but granted furloughs, in view of the general war which is probable.

The report that Italy will act in concert with England and Austria, in defending Turkey and the treaty of 1856 is confirmed.

Prussia has annexed the territory of one of her allies, the King of Wurtemburg. The annexation treaty was signed to-day. The annexation of Bavaria is imminent.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Czar, in addressing a portion of his troops, said, "I hope there will be no war, but if God wills it, you will prove your known devotion."

A special despatch from Havre says that a column of 1500 Prussians advanced from Mantes to Veron, where they were met by the French, and completely routed with heavy loss.

The English War office has cancelled all leaves of absence to officers of the Royal Guards, and orders have been issued to prepare for active service.

Nov. 24.—Russia's reply to England and Austria is very conciliatory, but unsatisfactory to those governments. Earl Russell writes to the *Times* saying that "if the Czar proposes to set aside the treaty of Paris by force, let us meet it with force, and the sooner the better."

The treaty uniting Bavaria with the North German Confederation was signed to-night.

The bombardment of Thionville continues with unremitting fury, and part of the city is in flames. All the surrounding villages have been burned by the Prussians.

LATER.—Thionville surrendered at 11 o'clock this morning. The flames still raging.

A Republican insurrection is momentarily expected in Madrid, Spain, because of the election of a King. Troops have been sent for in all haste.

Nov. 25.—Feeling in financial circles at London in regard to the dangerous aspect of affairs is panicky.

An engagement took place near Mezieres on Wednesday in which the Prussians were defeated.

Heavy cannonading all day near Arthenay, where an important battle is doubtless going on. There has also been heavy fighting all day at Villiers. No details.

Nov. 26.—No war news of importance. Both Prussians and French are moving large masses of troops. The Prussians permit no one to leave Paris. Fugitives who approach their lines are invariably driven back.

Nov. 27.—There has been an engagement between the French and Prussians, near Pasques, in which the French were repulsed, finally, and fled in great disorder. The next day there was another engagement in which the French suffered considerable loss. Seventy cannon of all sorts fell into the hands of the Prussians.

Nov. 28.—There was an engagement yesterday between a part of Paladine's army and the 10th Prussian corps, in which the French were driven from their strong position at Mezieres with serious loss. A French General was taken prisoner.

The French claim a great victory at Morenel, 12 miles South of Amiens, yesterday. The first German army, it is alleged, was driven into its entrenchments before Amiens. The German loss was severe

The following has just been received: Tours, Nov. 28.—Forenoon.—A battle occurred yesterday between Villers and Salems, near Amiens, which lasted all day. The French maintained their position up to half past four in the afternoon, when the town of Villers was abandoned before superior forces and the artillery of the Prussians. The French were subsequently beaten at Bores, a few miles west of Villers, but at Dury they maintained their position until nightfall. Three thousand Germans were engaged in the conflict at the latter place.

The news regarding the Russian question is considered as being more favorable to peace. The settlement of the difficulty may be hoped for on the basis of a Conference, and the withdrawal of the Russian note which provoked it.

Nov. 29.—Sharp fighting yesterday all along the line of country between Pithiers and Montarges. French are said to have been generally successful, capturing many prisoners and nine cannon. A great conflict is thought to be pending.

Nov. 30.—A despatch from Versailles, dated to-day, says that the forts around Paris opened a tremendous fire upon the Prussians, and a general sortie was made by the French, who, after severe fighting, were driven back, with great loss, to the shelter of their guns.

The Russian question has a pacific look, Russia being evidently inclined to moderate her pretensions in view of the vast war preparations making by other powers.

J. J. Goodwin, radical, has been elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, from Halifax, in place of Renfrow, resigned. His majority is about 500. The radical majority in that county last summer was nearly 2,000. "What a falling off was there, my countrymen!"

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., December 1st, 1870.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Antoinette Atwood, Miss Margarett Crouch, Miss Louesay A. Charles, Mrs. Lucy Cob, Miss Lydia Fletcher, Miss Lusetia Idal, Miss Jane Long, Miss Sarah Lineback, Mrs. Sallie Pratt, Miss Jane Steward, Mrs. Sallie Sink, 2, Isabell Stedman, Mrs. Feby Snyder, Mrs. Victora Wagner, Miss Sarah Zimerman.

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

Franklin Ball, David Clodfelter, Hugh Craigie, Joseph Craver, T. B. Carroll, A. N. Freedmen, A. L. Fisher, R. S. Gilmer & Son, J. A. Haynes, Ceaser Hine, John Hammock, W. C. Johnson, Rev. Jas. S. Kennedy, James H. Lewis, N. H. Lawrence, Wm. Leak, L. W. Marton, E. J. Morris, Mr. Roundtree, Roundtree & Co., W. H. Reeves, J. Y. Standford, David Shore, Henry Sapp, Smith & Co., J. H. Shore, Tompson Smith, Samyel Smith, Edwin Smith, Charles Tice, P. H. Winston, Fornie Wellfair.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

DECEMBER.—The autumn left us with chilling winds and gloomy skies, but December dawned upon us as bright as sunshine could make it, and as merrily as an infant waking from some pleasant dream. Winter is now fully inaugurated, and it will not be many days before we feel his claws. If the old signs hold good this year, we will be apt to have a tough season of it.

SCHOOLS OPENING.—Some of the public schools of this county are now under way, and we hear of others that will commence next week. Several of the teachers have informed us that they have not yet received their pay for last season's services, having been put off by one excuse or another. It is to be hoped, now that school money is certainly in the Treasury, that these men will not be again put off.

WHO WANTS A PIANO.—Mr. F. Meller, of our town, has for sale a good piano, which, though second hand, is a sweet-toned instrument. Those desiring to purchase a bargain will do well to call upon Mr. M. 47–tf.

POSTPONED.—The suit instituted by Mr. Jacob Fare of this county against the North Western N. C. R. R. and the Sheriff of Forsyth, for the recovery of a mule seized and sold to pay railroad tax, has been postponed until next term of Court. A number of eminent counsel have been employed on both sides, and the case will be one of much interest, as it will involve the legality of the County subscription to the Railroad.

STOKES SUPERIOR COURT commenced on Monday last, Judge Henry on the bench. The State Docket is small, and embraces trivial cases only. The bar of Stokes, as well as of the surrounding counties, was well represented.

The charge of Judge Henry to the Grand Jury was an able effort, and elicited many encomiums from both the bar and the people. Had all our Judges the ability of Judge H. we would have heard, the past year or two, much less of the unworthiness of the bench.

HOAXING THE UNSOPHISTICATED.—The young folks of our vicinity have been much delighted with a new article of SOAP, put up so as to represent lemons and potatoes, which they are purchasing at Dr. ZEVELY'S Drug Store, and innocently hoaxing their neighbors by getting them to make lemonade and roast potatoes. Of course, the failure is soon apparent, but nothing is lost, the soap being there yet. Dr. Z. has a limited supply of this soap, and all who want had better call early. Also other Soaps, Perfumeries and Fancy Articles, at same place.

THE WILMINGTON FAIR.—The premium list of this FAIR was extensive, but we do not see that any one from this section is named in it. Col. T. S. Memory, of Columbus, however, received first premium —a piece of silver—for several pieces of Salem, N. C., Jeans, exhibited by him. Our friend, Shelton, formerly of Stokes, but now of Buncombe, also carried off the first premium for golden leaf tobacco.

FEES TO BE ABOLISHED.—We have not seen a copy of the Report of the Code Commission to the present Legislature, but a cotemporary who has received a copy, says that owing to the great complaint made by attorneys and people, on account of exorbitant fees, the Commission has restored the old fees. They have, also, greatly curtailed the fees of Superior Court Clerks, abolished the fees of Justices of the Peace, except for taking depositions, prescribed same fees as provided by the Revised Code for Constables, abolished the fees and mileage of the County Commissioners, and abolished mileage for Sheriffs.

The Legislature must yet act, and we believe the reform will be carried much further by that body, and that not only will fees be curtailed, but the Commission itself put *out of commission*. Such are the dawning results of Conservatism; such the ripening fruits of our triumph last summer.

Rev. W. W. Albea will again have charge of the Methodist E. Church at Winston.

A full line of holiday goods received at the Book Store, in a few days.

MARRIED,

On the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, in this county, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. THOS. J. LEAK to Miss SARAH J. STOCKTON, daughter of Wm. F. Stockton.

DIED,

In Winston, on Thursday the 24th of November, 1870, after a protracted illness, JOSEPH MARSHAL, formerly of Danville, Va., aged 68 years and 8 months. The deceased had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church at Red Bank for more than 37 years.

LADIES' FAIR.

The Ladies' Church Aid Society, will hold a Fair at the former residence of Mr. Adam Butner, in this place, on Saturday afternoon and night, of the 3d instant.

NOTICE.

There will be a stated meeting of the Rough and Ready Fire Company, No. 1, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, at 7 o'clock.

C. W. VOGLER, *Sec'y*,
Salem, Dec. 2, 1870.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Flemming, of McDowell, presented a memorial from Chief Justice Pearson, setting forth that there had been imputations of venality and corruption charged against him; detailing the ground, if any, for such charges; explaining the motives which actuated the memorialist, and asking that the same be spread upon the Journals.

Judge Warren, of Beaufort, objected to the reading of the memorial. It was no petition, but a vindication of the conduct of the Chief Justice in advance of accusation. No charges had, as yet, been made against that functionary, and therefore it was improper to hear his defence. He could not understand why this document was thrust upon the Senate by the Chief Justice unless it was his purpose to induce Senators to prejudge his case.

The memorial was then withdrawn.

Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, introduced a bill to incorporate People's Building and Loan Association of Salem. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Dr. W. J. Wilson, of Haywood, was elected Enrolling Clerk, and Capt. D. P. Mast, of Forsyth, Engrossing Clerk, by joint ballot.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed, abolishing the office of State Printer, and raising a joint select Committee of three from the House and two from the Senate, whose duty it shall be to award the State Printing to some responsible party offering the lowest bid.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham, of Orange, offered a resolution declaring a vacancy in the 24th Senatorial District, (Caswell,) and authorizing the Governor to issue his proclamation for an election to be held in said District.

After considerable debate, in which it was evident the Senate considered no free election had been held, owing to the presence of Kirk's troops, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 33 yeas to 10 nays.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, offered a resolution which was adopted unanimously, providing for the raising of a Committee to investigate the Senatorial election in the 26th District, Guilford and Alamance.

HOUSE.—Mr. York, of Wilkes, offered a resolution, which was placed on calendar, requiring the Public Treasurer to furnish a statement of how much money was spent, to whom paid, and for what, in the late military movement in this State.

A resolution was adopted, appointing a special Committee of five to investigate the outrages and intimidation practiced upon citizens of Alamance and Caswell during the late election.

MONDAY, NOV. 28.

SENATE.—The following standing Committees were appointed:

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Love, Speed, McCotter, Crowell, Brogden, Council and Waddell.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Speed, Cowles, King, Lenney, Moore, Worth and Whitesides.

Claims.—Messrs. Latham, Flemming, Brogden, Currie, Norment, Troy and Hyman, colored.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Warren, Graham, Lehman, Dargan, Olds, Jones and Gilmer.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. W. M. Robbins, Merrimon, Smith, Morehead, Hawkins, Skinner and McClammy.

Education and Literary Board.—Messrs. Gilmer, F. C. Robbins, Lassiter, Battle, Warren, Ledbetter and Price, colored.

Military Affairs.—Messrs, Allen, Dargan, Bellamy, Albright, Cook, Adams and Hawkins.

Agricultural.—Messrs. Worth, Skinner, Flythe, Murphy, McCotter, Albright and Eppes, colored.

Finance.—Messrs. Jones, Cowles, Lehman, Latham, Mauney, Lassiter and Graham.

Corporations.—Messrs. Moore, Murphy, Morehead, Merrimon, Beasley, Waddell and F. C. Robbins.

Penal Institutions.—Messrs. Graham, Troy, Olds, Gilmer, Allen, Barnett and McClammy.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE BRANCH.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Norment, Beasly and Cook.

Library.—Messrs. Flemming, Bellamy and Lenney.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.—Messrs. Ledbetter, Hawkins and Council.

Insane Asylum.—Messrs. Murphy, McCotter and Love.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. F. C. Robbins, Barnett and Merrimon.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Currie, Lassiter and Lenney.

Penal Institutions.—Messrs. Graham, Olds and Gilmer.

Printing.—Messrs. Mauney, Brogden and Crowell.

The Committee appointed to investigate and report in relation to the Election held in the 26th Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Alamance and Guilford, are Messrs. W. M. Robbins, Brogden and Speed.

Mr. Love, of Jackson, offered a bill to repeal the act authorizing the Governor to employ a secret detective force. Mr. Gilmer offered an amendment to the effect that Sec. 4, Chap. 35, Revised Code, be enacted instead thereof. The bill, as amended, passed its final reading by 43 yeas, no nays. All the Republicans present voted with the Conservatives on the repeal.

Mr. Robbins introduced a bill authorizing a special term of Davidson Superior Court, which passed.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill extending the time to collect and pay taxes in Alamance and Caswell, which passed.

HOUSE.—A memorial was received and read from the citizens of Caswell in reference to the outrages, indignities and intimidation practiced upon them by Holden, Kirk & Co., before and during the election, and asking that a fair election might be held in the county, and that the Governor be impeached. Referred to Committee on Elections.

Mr. Dunham submitted a majority report, declaring Mr. Kelsey, (con.) of Madison, the rightful occupant of the seat now occupied by Mr. Rollins, (rad.) Mr. Kelsey was finally seated.

Mr. Fletcher, (colored) of Richmond, offered a resolution, which was placed on calendar, asking the closest scrutiny into all the affairs of the State, "in consequence of the mal-administration of the State Government."

Quite a number of bills and resolutions were placed on the calendar, and the Speaker then announced the following Committees:

Committee on Judiciary.—Messrs. Sparrow, McAfee, Johnston, Welch, Ashe, Gregory, Hargrove, Settle, McCauly, Stanford, Strudwick and Fisher.

Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Strudwick, Ashe, Johnston of Buncombe, Reid, Chamberlain, Smith of Anson, Morris, Guyther, Darden, Houston and Standford.

Committee on Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Welch, Gregory, Kelly, of Davie, French, Dickey, Luckey, Justice, Page, Catling, McNeill, Young, of Yancey and Bryson.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29.

SENATE.—Mr. Speed, of Currituck, introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill consolidating all the debts due by the State of North Carolina prior to the 1st of January, 1868, not declared void by Convention, by acts of Congress or by the President of the United States, the interest on such consolidated debt to be made payable in gold at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

Mr. Graham did not like to commit himself to any such policy and he was not prepared to act in this matter.

The resolution was postponed till the 2d Monday in December at 12 o'clock.

The hour of 12, M., having arrived the Senate went into an election for Senator.

Messrs. Joseph C. Abbott and Zebulon B. Vance, were put in nomination.

The following gentleman voted for Mr. Abbott: Messrs. Bellamy, Brogden, Eppes, Hawkins, Hyman, King, Lassiter, Lehman, Moore, Olds and Price—11.

For Mr. Vance: Messrs. Adams, Allen, Albright, Battle, Currie, Cowles, Crowell, Cook, Council, Dargan, Fleming, Graham, Gilmer, Jones, Latham, Ledbetter, Linney, Love, McClammy, Murphy, Morehead, Mauney, Merrimon, Norment, Robbins, of Rowan, Robbins, of Davidson, Speed, Skinner, Troy, Waddell, Worth, Whitesides—32.

Mr. Beasley voted for Gen. Dockery, Mr. Flythe for Gen. Ransom, Mr. McCotter for Mr. Warren, Mr. Smith for Mr. Gilmer, and Mr. Barnett for Mr. Graham.

The bill to abolish the office of State Printer, passed second reading by a vote of 28 yeas to 13 nays.

HOUSE.—Mr. Mitchell, of Stokes, offered a resolution, which was placed on calendar, allowing the Sheriff of that county until 1871 to collect arrears of taxes.

A series of bills were referred to appropriate Committees, when the House proceeded to ballot for U. S. Senator, with the following result:

Mr. Crawford nominated Z. B. Vance, and Mr. French nominated J. C. Abbott.

Those who voted for Mr. Vance, are:

Messrs. Speaker, Anderson, Armstrong, Atwater, Ashe, Atkinson, Broadfoot, Bryson, Clinard, Crawford, Currie, Dickey, Dunham, Furr, Gambrel, Gore, Gulick, Grayson, Gregory, Hampton, Henderson, Houston, Hill, Hinnant, Johnston, of Buncombe, Johns, Jones, of Caldwell, Joyner, of Pitt, Jordan, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Kelsey, Kincaid, Luckey, Martin, Maxwell, McAfee, McCauley, McNeill, Mills, Mitchell, Nicholson, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson, Scott, Settle, Shull, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Wayne, Sparrow, Stanford, Stewart, Strudwick, Tomlinson, Waring, Welch, Wilcox, Womack, Young, of Yancey—62

Those who voted for Mr. Abbott, are:

Messrs. Brooks, Bryant, of Halifax, Bryan, of Jones, Bunn, Cawthorne, Copeland, Dudley, Ellison, Fisher, Faulkner, Fletcher, French, Goodwyn, Harris, of Franklin, Hargrove, Hardy, Johnson, of Edgecombe, Jones, of Northampton, Justice, Lyon, Mabson, Morgan, of Wake, Nissen, Page, Parrot, Powell, Phillips, Reavis, Robbins, Smith of Halifax, Tucker, White, Willis—33.

Those who voted for Mr. Merrimon, are: Messrs. Brown and Duckworth—2.

Those who voted for Mr. Warren, are: Messrs. Carson and Marler—2.

Mr. Collis voted for Mr. Jones.

Those who voted for Mr. Ransom, are: Messrs. Chamberlain, Gatling and Woodhouse—3.

Mr. Sykes voted for Mr. Moore.

The bill to repeal the military act passed by the last Legislature was then taken up, and after much discussion passed its second reading by a vote of 35 yeas to 25 nays. The nays were as follows: *Bryant*, of Halifax, *Bunn*, Copeland, *Dudley*, *Ellison*, *Faulkner*, Fisher, French, Garrison, Goodwyn, Hargrove, Hardy, *Johnson*, of Edgecombe, Justice, Lyon, *Mabson*, *Morgan*, of Wake, NISSEN, *Page*, *Reavis*, *Robbins*, *Smith*, of Halifax, *Sykes*, *Tucker* and *Willis*.

Colored members in italics.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.

SENATE.—Mr. Smith, from Alamance, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, consolidating the N. C. R. R., and the North Western N. C. R. R.

The bill abolishing the office of State Printer, and providing for the public printing as economically as possible, passed by a vote of 35 yeas to 6 nays.

The bill to appoint Senator Allen of Duplin, a Commissioner to take election depositions in Granville and Person, passed its final reading by a vote of 30 yeas to 7 nays. It is determined to expose the Radical frauds in these counties.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dunham, of Wilson, from Committee on privileges and elections submitted a report of the Judiciary Committee on Alamance and Caswell elections, and the substance of their report was that the Committee held that it was a historical fact that the counties of Alamance and Caswell were in a state of military occupancy, but not admitting the right of the Governor to declare them in insurrection.

The Senate bill providing for a special term of Davidson Superior Court, passed its third reading, and ordered to be engrossed.

The following Committees were announced:

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Settle, Jones, of Caldwell, Atkinson, Gore, Young, of Wake, Carson, Jones, of Northampton, Lassiter, Atwater, Buxton and Wilcox.

Committee on Penal Institutions.—Messrs. Jordan, Harris, of Guilford, French, Hinnant, Womack, Kelly of Moore, Bunn, Mabson, Martin, Stewart and Shull.

Committee on Corporations.—Broadfoot, Henderson, Regan, Marler, Joyner, of Johnston, Currie, Morgan, of Wake, Johnson, of Edgecombe, Johns, Garrison and Furr.

Committee on Education.—McAfee, Hill, Tomlinson, Scott, Robinson, Lucas, Cawthorne, Jones, of Caldwell, Parrott, Ellison and Harris, of Guilford.

On motion of Mr. Settle, of Rockingham, the rules were suspended, and the resolution in regard to the late election in Alamance and Caswell counties was taken up and adopted by a vote of 76 yeas to 27 nays, Nissen of Forsyth, voting *nay*, thus voting to maintain the right of the Governor to declare those counties in insurrection, and employ military force.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
R. A. JENKINS & Co., Grocers and Confectioners
SALEM, N. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Provisions.			*Provisions.*	
Bacon,	18 @ 20		Chop,	2¼
Lard,	18@20		Bran,	1¢
Pork,	8 @ 9		*Grain.*	
Beef,	5@ 8		Wheat,	90@1 00
Veal,	6@ 9		Corn, (new)	50@ 60
Mutton,	6@ 8		" (old)	90@1 00
Butter,	20@25		Rye,	75@ 80
Flour,	3@3¼		Oats,	40@ 50
Eggs,	12½		Peas,	70@ 80
			Meal,	2½@3

FRUIT.

Cherries, pitted, 17@ 20; Blackberries, 0@0
Peaches, paired, 10@14; Apples, 2@4
" ½ and ¼, 3@3½; Green Apples, 50@70
Potatoes, Irish and Sweet, 35 @ 45.

POULTRY.—Turkeys, $1 25 to 1 40 a pair. Geese, 75 to 1 00; Ducks, 35 to 40; Wild Turkeys $1 50 a pair; Partridges, $1 00 per doz.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Beeswax, 28 @ 30; Honey, 10@12 Bones 50 cents per cwt; Hay, 00 @ 40 per cwt; Rags, white, 3½@4; Mixed, 3; Chestnuts, $3@$4 per bushel; Tobacco, 2 to 20 cts. per pound; Wood, $2 00 to $2 25 per cord.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. A. Jenkins, Jr., and James T. Skiles, under the style, name and firm of *R. A. Jenkins & Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts of debt and credit with the firm, with R. A. Jenkins, Jr., who continues the business at the same place in his own name.

R. A. JENKINS, JR.,
JAS. T. SKILES.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 19, 1870. [46-6w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING succeeded to the business of the late T. S. W. Mott, dec'd., in the sale of Japan Clover ("Lespedeza Striata") seed, we are now prepared to furnish above seed in packages, from 1 to 10 ounces at 50 cents per ounce, or 10 ounces for $4.00.

Directions for sowing, &c., sent with package. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Send orders to

Dr. TATE POWELL,
Nov. 11, 1870-44tf Catawba Station, N. C.
For sale at the BOOK STORE.
Salem, N. C.

Yadkin Valley Nursery.

THE PROPRIETOR OF this Nursery offers to the trade, this season, a large and splendid stock of

FRUIT TREES,

consisting of

APPLES, PEACH, PEAR,
PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT.

Also a fine lot of

GRAPE VINES,
STRAWBERRY,
and RASPBERRY

plants of the most approved kinds.

☞ Send for Catalogues and learn prices.

Address, A. E. CONRAD,
40–3m. Vienna, Forsyth Co., N. C.

JOHN WILSON. WM. WILSON.

WILSON & BROTHER,

GENERAL
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 56 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

REFER TO

H. Geiger & Co., No. 222 North Third Street.
Dupuy & Hubbard, No. 130 North Third Street.
Tenbrook & Brother, No. 3 South Water St.
James, Kent, Santee & Co., Nos. 235, 237, 239, 241 North Third Street.
Wanner, Kline & Co., Nos. 215 and 217 North Third Street.
Geo. S. Lovell, No. 40 North Fourth Street.
Oct. 21–6m.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

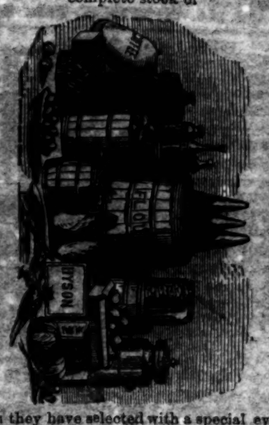
Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

R. A. JENKINS & Co.,

SALEM, N. C.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS
AND
DEALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE undersigned respectfully call the attention of their friends to their handsome and complete stock of



GROCERIES

FAMILY

which they have selected with a special eye to the wants of this section. It embraces all commodities that can be found in a *city establishment*, and will be sold at prices, either for cash or barter, that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who deal with us. Our stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

is one of the finest and largest in this part of the country, and we cordially invite our friends to examine for themselves.

Agricultural Implements.

WE are agents for a large firm engaged in the manufacture of improved Agricultural Implements, and will continually keep on hand a fine assortment from which to select.

Fertilizers & Seeds of all kinds

FROM first-class houses, and warranted to be all that is recommended.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

HOGS AND POULTRY of the best breeds adapted to this section of country.

WE are in the market this fall and Winter, for

WILD GAME

and will purchase Wild Turkeys, Partridges, and other game at the highest market rates, paying either cash or barter.

Leaf Tobacco

WILL be taken in barter for Goods, or will be received and sold upon commission for the best prices the market affords.

R. A. JENKINS.
Salem, N. C. Nov. 14, 1870.

S. T. MICKEY'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

GRAPE VINES

By the dozen, 100, 1,000 or 10,000. Also **FRUIT TREES,** STRAWBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, CURRANT, BLACKBERRY, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c., &c.,

and other plants in my line. Should my customers wish any variety not on hand, I will order from reliable Nurserymen.

I am Agent for the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries. For further information see Knox's Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue, which contains much valuable information on Small Fruit Culture, and will be sent to all applicants enclosing ten cents. I am also agent for the EXCELSIOR Grape, which is placed first on the list by many grape growers.

Send in your orders early.

☞ Plants and Vines not over four pounds weight, can be sent by mail.

Salem, N. C., Oct 14, 1870. S. T. MICKEY.

PUBLIC SALE!

I WILL expose to public sale, on the 20th day of December next, **195 Acres of Land,** on the waters of Little Creek, 6 miles west of Salem, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and all other necessary buildings, in good order. About 75 acres of the above is good WOOD

LAND, which, together with the cleared land, is well adapted to the growth of Grain and Tobacco. There is an excellent ORCHARD on the premises.

I will also sell my half of a GRIST AND SAW MILL, on the same tract, (the other half belonging to A. R. Griffith, which can also be bought, if desired.) The water power is a good one, and will be sold on a credit.

At the same time and place, I will also sell a new one-horse Wagon, a good young Horse, some young Cattle, Sheep, &c., *for Cash*.

JOHNSON VEST.
Nov. 25th, 1870. 46-4t.

F. MELLER,

Confectioner & Fancy Cake Baker,
(Between Vogler's Store & Dr. Zevely's Drug Store.)
SALEM, N. C.

HAS now on hand a fresh and extensive stock of *Confectionery*, embracing plain and *Fancy Candies, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Cakes, Crackers, &c.*, to which he invites the attention of the public.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS AND CHINA-WARE,

suitable for the approaching gift season, in store.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he will endeavor by strict attention to his business, and by consulting the tastes and wishes of his customers, to merit a continuance of their favors.

F. MELLER.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 11, 1870. 44–tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th day of December, we, the undersigned, Executors of John Nading, dec'd, will sell *for cash*, at the late residence of said deceased, some *Hay, Shucks, Straw, Sheaf-Oats*, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

J. N. BLUM, } Executors.
ALEX. NADING. }
Nov. 18, 1870–45-4t.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!

STOCK LARGER THAN EVER!
Second Full Purchase since July.

PATTERSON & CO,

Corner of Main & Bank Street,
SALEM, N. C.,

Offer an unrivaled assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

FARMERS who raise Tobacco,
FARMERS who raise Grain,
TRADESMEN, PROFESSIONAL MEN,
PEOPLE without trades or professions.
OLD MEN and YOUNG MEN,
OLD LADIES, and "last but not least,"
YOUNG LADIES,

are respectfully invited to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS:

In addition to a full line of Prints, De Laines, Merinos, Flannels, &c., we offer the latest novelties in DRESS GOODS. In colors we have different styles, and in Black we offer

W. I. PEAKE & CO'S

brands of Alpacas and Mohairs, the best in the world.

Also a beautiful assortment of SACK FLANNELS, both plaid and plain, WHITE and BROWN MUSLINS, BED BLANKETS, &c

NOTIONS.

An increased stock. Our Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Undershirts, and Fancy Goods of all kinds, have been selected with care, and will be found very desirable. Our Linen Handkerchiefs are a new and attractive style, and are imported expressly by the New York House of whom we buy.

DRUGS

The usual assortment, including Perfumery, Soaps, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Lamps, Chimneys, &c., &c. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated

GAMEJOCK WHITE LEAD.

GROCERIES.

We have a reputation on these goods which we are determined to maintain. Our Sugars, Coffees, Teas and Molasses, are in better stock than ever. We offer Sugars, Coffees, Cheese, &c., at very low prices by the package.

HARDWARE.

We have added many articles to this department, and hope to meet the wants of our customers. Prices reduced.

HOLLOW WARE.

The lightest and smoothest in market.

IRON AND STEEL.

Of various kinds and sizes. We flatter ourselves that we have the fullest assortment in this section.

CROCKERY

in good supply, which we offer at reduced rates.

HATS.

The latest and most desirable styles in Fur, Saxony and Wool.

GRINDSTONES:

Every Farmer should have a Grindstone. We have a large assortment of the best Berea Stones, which we are selling at the low price of 4 cents per pound.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Bevel and Arch Top.

BOOTS & SHOES

Our Ladies' Sewed Work is manufactured expressly for us in Philadelphia, and cannot be excelled in beauty of finish, quality and durability of material. Anxious to give these goods a wide sale, we offer them at extremely low prices. Boots for Men, Youths and Boys. In pegged work we are kept constantly supplied with Shelly Bros. & Co's Thomasville Shoes, for Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children. These shoes have an unequalled reputation.

STRAW CUTTERS:

The best in use. Any size ordered if not on hand.

Ploughs, Shellers, &c:

of Thompson's make. Home machines of long established reputation.

FRIES' GOODS:

Fries' "Jeans" are better and cheaper than any woolen goods offered in this market.—We sell by bolt or yard at Factory prices. FRIES' COTTON YARN IS THE BEST. Buy no other. We do not intend to be undersold on these goods.

We return our thanks to our many customers. We promise to use our best efforts to please them, and to keep a full stock for our rapidly growing trade.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 21, 1870-41-tf

Take it Easy.

Take it easy, fretting, fuming
All the golden hours away;
Ghosts of fancied wrongs exhuming,
That had better buried stay;
Will not make the burden lighter,
That through life you'r called to bear;
Will not make the eye grow brighter,
Nor the brow less free from care.

Take it easy, never greeting
Trouble till within the door,
Then by firmly, bravely meeting,
Half the anguish will be o'er.
Fainting ne'er will win the battle,
Tears will not its progress stay,
Through the cannon's smoke and rattle,
Brighter shine the victor's day.

Take it easy, always catching
Gleams of sunshine when you can,
Ne'er the darker shadows watching,
That your horizon may span.
There's a cloud with silver lining,
Somewhere in the distant sky,
Never for its loss repining,
You will see it by and by.

Take it easy, time is slipping,
Life is like the falling leaf,
That the wintry frosts are nipping,
And its troubles are but brief.
Somewhere far beyond the ether,
Lies the promised land of rest,
We shall take our journey thither,
When our Father seeth best.

AGRICULTURAL.

Storing Winter Apples.

A correspondent of *Laws of Life*, who claims to have had extended experience, is "decidedly of the opinion" that apples keep far bettter when put up in close boxes or barrels and secluded from the air. When thus stored, he says they will come out in the spring full and plump as when taken from the tree. Many varities, as the Talman Sweet, Spitzenburg, and kinds that are not considered as long keepers, and shrivel badly, will do well treated in this way. I have, he continues, found universally, that they keep better to let them lie without picking over. It is much better to pile them into a large bin across the cellar, say six or seven feet high and four or five feet wide, and cover them up tightly, than lay them on shelves. I once saw such a bin that a man had kept through the winter. About the 1st of April he thought he would open the windows on the side of the cellar next the apples to let in the air that they might keep better. I was at his place, and he called my attention to the fact. Two windows just over the bin were open about ten days, and the apples exactly opposite the windows about one-third rotted for as much as a foot in depth, and the remaining part on either side were not rotted at all. Another instance: A neighbor of mine had about 500 bushels in a pile in a cellar. As they became a little specked he commenced picking over, when about half done, he got tired and let them go. When marketed about six weeks after, found that about one-third of those picked over were not fit for market, while all but about one-twentieth of the others were good. This I have seen in numerous instances. If you wish to try the experiment, make a box as tight as a carpenter can make it, and when picking from the orchard fill it and nail it fast. Let it lie in the orchard till it is in danger of freezing; then put it in the cellar. Put the same quantity on shelves for trial. I am pretty sure one experiment will convince.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PURE CHINESE
BLACK TEA
With Green Tea Flavor.
Warranted to Suit all Tastes.
42-4w

SEASON OF 1870-71.
Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.
Important Improvements.
Patented June 21, and August 23, 1870.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., have the pleasure of announcing important improvements in their Cabinet Organs, for which Patents were granted them in June and August last. These are not merely meretricious attachments, but enhance the substantial excellence of the instruments.

They are also enabled by increased facilities for manufacture, to make, from this date, a further reduction of prices on several leading styles.

Having completed and added to their former facilities a large new manufactory, they hope hereafter to supply all orders promptly.

The Cabinet Organs made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America, but also in Europe, that few will need assurance of their superiority.

They now offer FOUR OCTAVE CABINET ORGANS, in quite plain cases, but equal according to their capacity to anything they make, for $50 each. The SAME, DOUBLE REED, $65. FIVE OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGANS, FIVE STOPS, with Knee swell and Tremulant, in elegant case, with several of the Mason & Hamlin improvements, $125. The same EXTRA, with new Vox Humana, Automatic Swell, &c., $160. FIVE OCTAVES, THREE SETS REEDS, SEVEN STOPS with EUPHONE; a splendid instrument, $225.

A new illustrated catalogue with full information, and reduced prices, is now ready, and will be sent free, with a testimonial circular, presenting a great mass of evidence as to the superiority of these instruments, to any one sending his address to the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, Boston, or 596 Broadway, New York. 42-4w.

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is *licensed*, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, Mass. 37-8w

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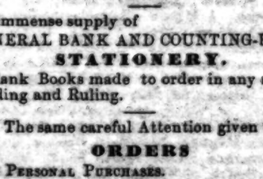

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